SITUATION IS GRAVE

GORMAN SAYS THERE ARE START-LING TREASURY DEFICIENCIES.

And the Senate Immediately Passes Resolutions Asking Secretary Carlisle to Furnish All the Facts.

SHARP FINANCIAL DEBATE

SPEECHES BY CHANDLER, ALLEN. PLATT, ALLISON AND OTHERS.

McPherson Endeavors to Take the Currency Bills Out of Voorhees's Hands-Democratic Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-A critical stage of the financial discussion was unexpectedly precipitated in the Senate at a late hour to-day, just before the Senators were preparing to go home. Intermittant references had been made to the subject throughout the day, but it was without definite form or purpose, and the Senate finally lapsed into a discussion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. But the financial question arose incidentally, and finally, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Gorman launched a speech which proved to be one of the most effective he has delivered at the present session of Congress. He pointed out the gravity of the treasury situation, intimating that the facts were being held back, and that an investigation would show startling deficiencies. He defended the Senate against charges of impotency, and declared that he had perfect faith that this great body would do its full duty before Congress adjourned. He said a financial remedy would, if necessary, be added as a rider to an appropriation bill. Spurred on by the energy Mr. Gorman had suddenly injected into the question, the Senate at once proceeded to consider and pass three important resolutions calling on Secretary Carlisle for information concerning every detail bearing on revenues, reserves, deficiencies, etc. A warm party debate occurred during the day on the question of party extravagance. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt and other Republican Senators asserted that the total appropriations for this Congress would reach \$1,661,000,000, a million in excess of the billion appropriated by the Fifty-first Congress.

of \$500,000,000 of gold bonds. Mr. Peffer wished to introduce a financial resolution and to preface with a statement. Mr. Harris objected to the vicious practice of making arguments when measures were presented. Mr. Peffer characterized this ob-jection as cruel, in view of the recent wide of his resolution is "To provide for a spe-cial election to take the sense of the people concerning several questions as to the financial policy of the government."

At the opening of the session Mr. Hill

presented the petition of the leather and

hide trade of New York urging the issue

ALLEN PRAISES VEST. The resolution of Mr. Allen was then taken up requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem government obligations in silver as often as he is convinced that a systematic effort is being made to deplete the gold reserve and force an issue of bonds. Mr. Allen said he had no hope of the resolution passing, but he wanted to call public attention to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in ignoring the law which gave him the option of paying obligations in silver and made it imperative that he should redeem at least two forms of cur-rency in silver. It was an usurpation of authority. He praised Mr. Vest for refusing to follow the President's dictatorship. Mr. to follow the President's dictatorship. Mr. Allen sought to secure a yea and nay vote on his resolution, but after considerable parliamentary sparring, he failed in this.

During the discussion Mr. Gorman interposed with a motion to take up a pending District of Columbia bill. He said it was perfectly apparent that this discussion of financial resolutions was uttely fruitless. Appropriation bills were waiting and the days of Congress were flying fast.

This brought Mr. Hill to his feet. He suggested to Mr. Gorman that there were measured quite as important as appropriation bills, and he considered several of these financial resolutions as among these.

Mr. Chandler interjected a privileged resolution, reciting that at the time of the recent election of John Martin to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kansas, the latter body was not legally organized and that Mr. Martin was not entitled to his seat.

The presiding officer ruled that the resolution was not privileged. Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Gorman moved to lay the appeal on the table. The appeal was laid on the table. The appeal was taken at this point

table—39 to 6—many Republican Senators not voting.

An effective step was taken at this point to bring the entire financial question before the Senate instead of leaving it any longer with the finance committee. Mr. McPherson, a member of that committee, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill of Mr. Sherman to provide a temporary means of meeting deficiencies. "I do this," said Mr. McPherson, "for the express purpose of bringing the matter before the Senate at this time."

"But you can't expect to get action on such a resolution at this time," interposed Mr. Cockrell, "and I, therefore, object."

Mr. McPherson said that in view of the objection he would call up the resolution to-morrow, but Mr. Cockrell insisted that his objection was against the reception of the resolution.

"The finance committee is unable to agree."

The finance comm'ttee is unable to agree," cplained Mr. McPherson, "and it is there are desirable to get the subject before the The Vice President said he would rule on he resolution when it came up later and he Senate then took up the District of Co-umbia appropriation bill.

CHANDLER PRODS THE DEMOCRATS. Mr. Chandler took occasion during the discussion of the district appropriation bill to say some caustic things about government expenditures in general. He said the present Congress promised to be much more than a "billion dollar Congress." That cry had been hurled against the Republican party and now, instead of the stern economy promised in stump speeches, this bildollar record was to be far outdone.

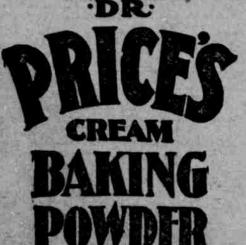
Harris said he had far greater refor the estimates of officials as to needs for appropriations than he for Mr. Chandler.

had for Mr. Chandler.

The latter ironically responded that he hoped Mr. Harris had the same respect for the President, for the Secretary of the Treasury, who was now urging their distress of funds. He hoped the Senator had also some respect for his party, which came into power on a claim of economy and now sought to exceed all records in expenditures.

Mr. Gorman said he regretted that this arty discussion of economy and extrava-ance should be injected into this discus-ion. He was not surprised that Mr. Chand-ar should still feel the results of that publie rebuke which the people gave Repub-

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Preson Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

licans for their extravagance. "I hope and expect the total appropriations of this Congress will be under a billion dollars," said Mr. Gorman, but this expenditure—approximately a billion—must go on as a result of the policy set by a Republican Congress." He reminded Mr. Chandler of the difference between economy and parsimony. It was now evident that a full fledged party discussion on extravagance was under

way.

Mr. Platt said party discussions had thus far been withheld by the Republican side of the chamber. It was because it had been hoped great financial affairs would be considered by the majority. But that majority was powerless to act on finance. The time had now come to show the false transfers of the party in power. "No The time had now come to show the false pretenses of the party in power. "No spendthrift ever squandered his patrimony with such reckless extravagance as the Democratic party during the last two years," said Mr. Platt. "The only reduction made by this administration was in cutting down pensions, taking it out of the pockets of the so:diers."

MORE THAN A BILLION. Mr. Chandler said the total appropriations for the present Congress would reach \$1,-

"Don't you believe in this district appropriation?" asked Mr. Gorman. "Don't you believe in the Democratic platform?" responded Mr. Chandler. "Oh, yes," answered Mr. Gorman, amid

general laughter.

"And do you believe in carrying out your platform?" continued Mr. Chandler. "Certainly, it's a good platform," said Mr. Chandler continued to evoke laughter by a burlesque narrative of the heroic ef-forts of Mr. Gorman to elect Mr. Cleve-

Mr. Aldrich said he did not object to ample appropriations, but asked Mr. Gorman where

appropriations, but asked Mr. Gorman where he was going to get the money.

"The President is going to borrow it," suggested Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Sherman said that district appropriations were exceptional, being for the seat of the national government and that there should be no niggardly action.

Mr. Allison spoke of the manner the government was running behind in its reveues. It would run behind ten millions during the present month. This was a startling fact. It was not brought out by obscure presidential messages. It was communicated fact. It was not brought out by obscure presidential messages. It was communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury. Every time the administration borrowed money it was to pay running expenses, to meet pensions, etc. The first duty of Congress was to raise revenues as wel as to appropriate for necessary expenses.

Mr. Allison said the tariff bill had largely increased the free list and brought in foreign articles with lowered duties. There was, therefore, ample means of increasing our revenue by a small increase of tariff rates. This should be done instead of drawing from the treasury the reserve to pay current expenses. Mr. Allison said that if a surplus had been maintained the gold reserve would not have been trenched on to meet the treasury notes. This brought on the financial discussion again.

GORMAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Gorman said the gold reserve was originally created to redeem greenbacks. Up to the time of the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill the government had plenty of gold and the gold reserve was intact. But the McKinley law started a change and one year before Mr. Harrison retired from the presidency he was unable to meet the demands of the treasury. The bankruptcy of the government began at that time.

Mr. Harrison and his Secretary of the Mr. Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury then said frankly that they could not meet obligations. But in the midst of a presidential election nothing was done. After the election Mr. Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury besought Senators to give them bonds and in response to that appeal an authorization of \$50,000,000 bonds was added to an appropriation bill. But the House did not agree to that item and it falled. "We have inherited this load," continued Mr. Gorman. "We are carrying this tremendous hurden." But the House did not agree to that item and it falled. "We have inherited this load," continued Mr. Gorman. "We are carrying this tremendous burden." The Senator declared that the crisis was far greater than was known. He hoped the real deficiencies of the treasury would be disclosed in response to Senate resolutions. The Senator himself knew it from personal investigation. It was time the country knew it. He had hoped the officers charged with the highest executive duties would appreciate the gravity of the conditions as to lack of revenues and would make them

plain to Congress.

By this time Mr. Gorman was speaking with great earnestness. In the present grave emergency he did not fear that the Senate would be found impotent. "It will meet this great emergency," said Mr. Gorman. "If in no other way, it will place on an appropriation bill a provision by which every obligation of this government will be amply met and the honor of the government will be maintained. Mr. Gorman said he did not care what the details of this provision might be; what kind of money was to be provided. But he appealed to Republican Senators to join in meeting the issue, It was their duty as well of that of the Democratic Senators.

Mr. Hill was at once on his feet asking

Mr. Hill was at once on his feet asking why the Senator from Maryland had not allowed the financial resolutions to pass Mr. Gorman said he wanted them to pass and would now move to lay aside the District of Columbia appropriation bill and put the financial resolutions on their immediate

The resolutions were accordingly brought forward and agreed to within a few minutes, without a word of argument. The first resolution, proposed by Mr. Hill, calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate if legislation is necessary or desirable toward the issue of bonds to meet deficiencies in revenue and if

or desirable toward the issue of bonds to meet deficiencies in revenue, and if so, what the substantial features of this legislation should be. This was agreed to on a viva voce vote, only Mr. Allen voting no.

Mr. Allison's resolution, calling on the Secretary for information as to the amount of the gold reserve used for current expenses and the amount of the proceeds from bonds similarly used, was also agreed to with an amendment by Mr. Gorman. The latter's amendment is very comprehensive and calls on the Secretary for details on every possible detail of revenue, reserve, deficiency, assets, etc., that can shed any light on the financial situation. The amendment and resolutions were adopted without dissent, after Mr. Teller had suggested that Mr. Gorman ought to ask for information as to why the Democratic President and the Democratic leaders in the Senate could not agree on what was the trouble. With the resolutions passed, the Senate, at 5:28 p. m., adjourned.

GORMAN'S RESOLUTION.

Information That Secretary Carlisle Is Asked to Give the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The resolution inquiry introduced by Senator Gorman and passed by the Senate to-day, just before adjournment, calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the actual available cash balances in the treasury applicable to current expenditures of the government on Jan. 1, 1894, giving specifically the amounts, respectively, of gold coin and bullion, less all outstanding gold certificates and standard silver dollars, less outstanding certificates and current subsilver coin, United States notes, less currency certificates outstanding, and treasury notes of July 14, 1890, and national bank notes, less national bank 5 per cent. fund, and showing the aggregate of such available cash balances, not including, but stating, the actual amount of the gold in the treasury as the reserve or redemption fund, and the actual amount of the national bank note redemption fund and the outstanding checks and drafts, and also a like statement respect-

ing all the foregoing items on July 1, Second-The actual amount of revenue re ceived from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, in separate items, and also the amounts received from the sale of United States bonds from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894. Third—A statement showing in detail all

Third—A statement showing in detail all payments from the treasury on every account, except the redemption of United States and treasury notes from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894, and stating specifically the amount paid during that time for interest on the public debt and the amounts of payments on account of the sinking fund, the amount of payments on account of pensions, rivers and harbors and public

buildings.

Fourth—A statement showing the balance of cash in the treasury Dec. 31, 1894, available for the current expenses of the government, but not including the gold reserve fund, and a statement showing of what this balance consists, the amount in each class of notes, and the amount in fractional coin.

Fifth—The actual amount of gold in the treasury on July 1 and Jan. 1, 1894, applicable to the redemption fund, the amount of gold received from the sale of bonds or other obligations of the government from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894; the amount of treasury notes and United States notes redeemed in gold between the same dates and the actual balance of the gold on this account of Dec. 31, 1894, and also the amount of United States notes redeemed or treasury notes by the payment of the gold that have since been paid out of the treasury for current expenses, and the amount of said notes so redeemed now in the treasury.

Sixth—A detailed statement showing the

amount of appropriations authorized by various acts of Congress, which, since July 1, 1893, have not been drawn from the treasury. In other words, all the obligations of of the government incurred by such authorized expenditures up to and including Dec. 21, 1894, other than the amount due to the sinking fund.

Seventh—The amount due to the sinking fund on the 31st of December, 1894.

CHANDLER'S FILIBUSTER.

The New Hampshire Senator Working for a Republican Majority. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- To-day's brief fillibuster in the Senate, which was precipitated by Senator Chandler's motion to declare the seat of Senator Martin, of Kansas, vacant, was the beginning of the tactics which some of the Republican Senators have decided on for the purpose of delaying legislation, and is so recognized by the Democrats and so confessed by some of the Republicans. Senator Chandler, when asked for an explanation of the meaning of his resolution, replied: "We mean to get Martin out if we can, and after that is accomplished to get Roach unseated and have Republicans elected in their place. With this done and with the new Wyoming and Montana Republican Senators seated, and Montana Republican Senators seated, and with the Washington vacancy filled by and with the Washington vacancy filled by a Republican, we will not only have the Democrats in a minority, but we will come near having a Republican majority. We shall then be in shape to bring relief to the country by settling the financial problem, which the Democrats have shown themselves incapable of doing while in the majority." Mr. Chandler declared himself in earnest

Senator Faulkner did not regard the fili-buster as a serious matter, and said that it was intended to temporarily delay mat-ters until the Democrats should announce their order of business, which would be

Programme of Democratic Steerers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The Democratic steering committee of the Senate was in session to-day trying to agree on the order in which the general bills outside of the appropriation bills shall be taken up and the length of time which will be given to each of them. While all the details of the understanding have not been reached, sufficient progress has been made to justify the Democratic managers in promising the Republicans Senators that they will be able Republicans Senators that they will be able to outline the Democratic programme for the remainder of the session. The agreement, as far as reached, provides for the prompt consideration of the appropriation bills as soon as reported, for the displacement of the bankruptcy bill after the present week, for taking up the territorial admission bills next week and for their displacement by the popling bill after two or three days, if it becomes apparent that the territorial bills cannot pass. Democratic three days, if it becomes apparent that the territorial bills cannot pass. Democratic Senators generally say that it has already become apparent that the bankruptcy bill cannot pass, and doubt is even expressed whether on account of debate on the appropriation bills it will be possible to again get it up in the Senate. Many of them also express the opinion that it will be impossible to get the territorial bills through and admit that this is the reason for allotting so short a time to them.

ILLINOIS MURDER MYSTERY.

Slayers of Alex. McClelland and Son May Soon Be Known.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31 .- The mystery in connection with the finding of the bodies of Alex McClelland and his son in a pond near Salem, Ill., in 1893, seems in a fair the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by his counlaborer, residing in Beneville, appears to be the one who will tell the interesting story. He has been taken to Salem to give evidence before the grand jury now in session there. A dispatch states that Taber was arrested on the evidence of Mrs. Alice Neal, the divorced wife of Taber. She stated that Taber was at one time very ill and expected to die and then confessed to and expected to die and then confessed to her and a doctor at Mount Vernon, Ill., that he and John A. McClelland, of Centralia, killed Alexander and Oscar McClelland and buried them in the pond. It is supposed that Taber will give evidence before the grand jury and become a witness for the State against McClelland.

John and Alexander McClelland were brothers, sons of old Judge Isaac McClelland. About 1881, the time that Alexander and his son Oscar disappeare1, John secured possession of the farm of his brother Alexander, which the latter had mortgaged and lost. Alexander and his son soon disappeared and nothing was heard of them ontil a pond was drained in 1893 and the skeletons of the missing men were found. Each skeleton was staked and tied down and stones piled on them.

THE HAY WARD TRIAL.

So Great a Crush of People that Several Women Fainted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 31.-An immense crowd gathered at the Criminal Court to-day to attend the trial of Harry T. Hayward for the murder of Catherine Ging, and at times so great was the crush that several women fainted and had narrow escapes from injury by being trampled upon. When court opened the cross-examination of William U. Erhardt, who discovered the body, was resumed, and he was followed by the police officers who conveyed the corpse to the morgue, but no facts im-portant to the case other than have been given were brought out. In the afternoon ex-Coroner Spring and his assistant, Dr. Nippert, gave testimony as to the exam-ination of the body after it was brought to the city, and described the wounds found

Just before court adjourned S. H. Dyer the oldest man on the jury, was taken sud-denly ill and fell over in the box. He was taken to a hotel to-night, and is resting comfortably, with prospects that he will be ready to resume his duties in the morn-ing.

CAUSED BY A CAT.

Lamp Upset and a Mother and Twin

Daughters Burned to Death. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.-Mrs. Christian Zindlinger and her one-year-old twin daughters, Margaret and Christiana, were burned to death early this morning in their home, No. 2629 Kansas street. A cat, an oil lamp and a fire alarm box that would not work are responsible for their deaths. The house was occupied by Conrad Zindlinger and his family, a wife and six children. Early this morning a cat jumped on the table and upset the lamp, which is generally left at a small glimmer. The burn-ing oil fired the carpet and the flames spread rapidly. Four of the children ran screaming out into the street and one shouted up the stairs for his parents. The father awoke, but was too dazed to know what had happened and began to throw the furniture out of the window. Policeman Smith tried to send in an alarm from the box near the scene, but the box could not be opened. When the fire engines did arbenous flames were bursting out of rive, however, flames were bursting out of the doors and windows. The mother in the meantime had left the house, but was hor-rified to find that her twin children had not been taken out. She rushed back up to the smoke-filled stairway and was found the smoke-filled stairway and the smoke-filled stairway with her children a few minutes later. The firemen were compelled to cut a hole in the roof in order to get the bodies out.

Other Fires. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 31.—The Mary E. Holmes College, founded two years ago by Mary E. Holmes, of Rockford, Ill., for the education of colored girls, was burned this afternoon. The wearing apparel and personal effects of the teachers and 120 pupils were all lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was valued at \$55,000.

Insurance, \$15,000. WACO, Tex., Jan. 31.—Early this morning the residence of S. W. Slayden, president of the Texas Cotton Palace Association, was destroyed by fire. Loss. \$27,000; insurance, \$20,00%. Origin of fire not known. COATICOOK, Quebec, Jan. 31.—Twenty buildings in this place were burned to-day. Loss, \$75,000.

Killed Four and Wounded Two. MILLICAN, Tex., Jan. 30.—Two miles south of this place, at Section 12, on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, about half-past 7 this evening, William Ward, who works at the section, shot through the windows of the section house, killed four men and wounded two. William Rolle was shot in the head and breast, and Martin Oelshegel and A. C. Lansing were shot across the breast. He also shot at Mrs. Yeager and her daughter, Miss Ricker, who keeps the section house. He also set fire to the house, but Miss Ricker put it out.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia. Four first-premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles, with registered trade-make label.

CHINA'S SECOND GREAT STRONG-HOLD TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

One of the Forts Captured by Japanese Infantry and the Others Silenced by War Vessels.

COLOMBIAN REBELS BEATEN

TWO HUNDRED KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

Uprisings in Other Southern Republies-Mexico's Intentions to Be Announced in a Few Days.

LONDON, Feb. 1-A dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin says that a telegram from Wei-Hai-Wei, received in that city, states that the Japanese have captured all the southern forts. Since this dispatch was sent the telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei has been cut.

A dispatch from Che Foo, received this morning, says: Wei-Hai-Wei was captured Wednesday, after two day's skirmishing. The Chinese bolted when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was 2,000 men. Lui Kung Tau, an island near the city, on which are workshops and some forts, is still in the hands of the Chinese. All the Europeans in the city escaped unhurt. It is reported that during the fighting all the Chinese men-ofwar and ships in the harbor sailed away

A dispatch from Shanghai, received yesterday, said: The Japanese infantry have captured the eastern fort of Wei-Hai-Wei, but it is reported that the other fort on the other side of the harbor is making excellent practice with its guns against the captured fort and the Chinese now believe they will be able to hold Wei-Hai-Wei.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Chee Foo, yesterday, said that the Japanese fleet on Wednesday bombarded the forts of Wei-Hai-Wei, landed a large body of the troops, captured three of the forts and silenced another by the heavy fire of the fleet.

Minister Kurino Pleased. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Minister Kurino, of Japan, was delighted to hear of trymen. He had been expecting to hear it but his first notification came through the press bulletin. A dispatch was received at the Japanese legation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs saying that the peace envoys were expected to arrive at Hiroshima to-day, and would be received with all the honors decreed in such cases by international law. Speaking of the dispatch, Minister Kurino expressed the fear that the peace negotiation might fail. "If such should be the case," he said, "it will be entirely China's fault. We have repeatedly stated publicly that our conferees, Count Ito and Count Mutsu had full powers to treat and we have demanded that the Chinese envoys should be similarly commissioned Although we cannot tell absolutely unti their credentials are presented, it now appears that the latter have not power to agree absolutely to anything. Under these conditions we shall probably decline to treat and in that case the blame will rest entirely on China."

MAY DECLARE WAR.

Mexico to Make Known Her Decision Soon-An Indiana Warrior. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 31 .- There has been much question here in reference to the question of the proposed arbitration by the United States, it having been asserted that Guatemala was endeavoring to induce the United States to insist on Mexico's arbitrating the matter. To-day advices came from Washington showing that the conduct of the government there is entirely neutral and will continue so. It refuses to accept the mediation which Guatemala would have it force through at any hazards, unless it is satisfied that its interference would be ap-proved alike by both contending parties. Colonel R. C. Pate is receiving tenders of Colonel R. C. Pate is receiving tenders of the services of many prominent participants in the late civil war in the United States since the fact has been known that he had tendered his services to President Diaz in case of war. Among the offers he received to-day was one from General T. J. Lucas, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., his old home.

It is rumored that some kind of definite announcement will be made to-morrow by Mexico. Although matters are quiet tonight, it will not be surprised should it prove to be a declaration of war. It is reported that the government is conscripting prove to be a declaration of war. It is re-ported that the government is conscripting men in different sections of the country. Part of the commissary department of the Twenty-first regiment was at the depot of the Inter Oceanic road to-day awaiting transportation. It is said that this and two other regiments will go to the frontier within a few days.

Merely Friendly Advice. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-It is learned that the official denial of the Mexican government that the United States has intervened in the dispute between Mexico and Guatemala is technically correct. The part

played by the United States has been as stated in these dispatches, limited to strictly friendly advice to both parties. In di-plomacy this is something entirely distinct from intervention or arbitration. As far as can be learned, the prospects are bright that the difficulty between Mexico and Guatemala will be peacefully adjusted, but no notice that this has been effected has yet reached Washington.

Minister Romero, of Mexico, stated to-night that he had every reason to believe that an amicable arrangement would be reached between Mexico and Guatemala, one honorable alike to both countries, and that he did not think that there would be

War Preparations in Guatemala. GUATEMALA, Jan. 31 .- Military preparations are being made here hurriedly. Special envoys are coming and going between this city and other Central American repub-lics continually, which gives the opinion that Barrios, President of Guatemala, is playing for time, and at the same time do-ing all in his power to form an alliance of countries against Mexico. It is rumored that Barrios is trying to secure the services of officers of prominence in foreign countries to come to Guatemala.

WAR IN COLOMBIA.

Two Hundred Revolutionists Killed by the Government. COLON, Colombia, Jan. 31 .- A severe en-

gagement has been fought at Bogota between the government forces and rebels. Two hundred of the latter were killed. The government troops were under the personal command of the President. The victorious troops have been sent by train from Carthagena to Machima in order to engage the rebels. Six Liberals have been arrested at Carthagena. Men are being pressed into the service of the government. The steamer America is aground near Savinalia. Her

Colombian Legation Closed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The Colombian legation here has been closed up and the archives have been placed in the care of the Argentine legation. Senor Begifo, the Colombian attache, has been recalled to take his place in the army, which is fighting the revolutionists in Colombia, and Consul-general Calderon, in New York, will attend to any business that may be intended for communication to the State Department.

Victory for Rebels. CARACAS, Jan. 31 .- The garrison at Maturia is reported to have left that place

Bernal, with about one hundred men, had been seen near there. They came upon the rebels who, instead of one hundred were five hundred strong. In the fight which ensued over ninety men of the government troops were wounded and several killed. The rebel loss was small.

Other Insurrections. GUYAQUILL, Ecuador, Jan. 31.-The disorders which have arisen owing to the sale of the cruiser Esmeralda to Japan are becoming more serious. The troops have fired on a mob, killing several persons. LIMA, Peru, Jan. 31.-The insurgents have

seized Arequippa. Moorish Envoy Insulted. MADRID, Jan. 31.-The Moorish envoy, Sidi Brisha, who came to this city on a special mission, was to-day given a full state audience by the Queen Regent. As the envoy was leaving his hotel, a man rushed up to him and struck him in the face, at the same time exclaiming: "Thus do Spaniards avenge General Margallo," referring to the killing in October, 1895, of the Spanish commander at Melilla, who met his death in an engagement with the Rifflans. The envoy's assailant was arrested and found to be Brigadier-general Fuentes. He will be tried by courtmartial. The blow will be tried by courtmartial. The blow caused the nose of the envoy to bleed, Sidi Frisha was deeply incensed and declared that such an insult would be punished in Mcrocco with instant death. After a short delay the envoy proceeded to the palace where he was received most graciously by the Queen Regent, who conferred on him the Queen Regent, who conferred on him the decoration of the military order of

Turk with a Knife Runs Amuck. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.-A horrible tragedy was enacted Wednesday evening in the Pancaldi quarter by a man armed with a knife who ran amuck through the streets. Running at the top of his speed he cut, stabbed or slashed every person within whose reach he came. A Turkish official, a railroad employe and an American subject were killed, while about ten others were more or less seriously wounded. There was no provocation for the killing and wounding and it is believed that the assassin was at-tacked with a sudden frenzy of murder. The murderer made his escape, but the po-lice are making a close search for him.

Steam Collier Wrecked. LONDON, Feb. 1 .- The Times correspondent at Whitby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, says that a steam collier was wrecked on the rocks at Port Mulgrave. A lifeboat was launched, but found it impossible to take the crew off. Finally, thirteen of those on board the wreck were landed by means of the rocket apparatus, after terrible suffering. Two of the crew were drowned. Cable Notes.

The Norwegian Ministry has resigned, and the King has accepted their resignations. The French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, after an uproar created by the Socialists, voted to grant 20,000 to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late Marshal penses of the funeral of the late Marshal Canrobert. The vote stood 288 to 152, the government majority making it a vote of

STRIKERS' NEW MOVE

BROOKLYN STREET-RAILWAY PRES-IDENT UNDER ARREST.

Charged with Placing "U. S. Mail" Signs on Cars That Did Not Carry

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 31.-Upon the affidavit of Weber, a striking motorman, who charged President Norton, of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company, with violating Section 3979 of the Revised United States Statutes, in placing "United States Mall" signs on cars that were not carrying mail matter, United States Commissioner Morie this afternoon issued a warrant for Mr. Norton's arrest. It was placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Biggert, who was instructed by United States District Attorney Bennett to see that Mr. Noron was in court at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Martin J. Connolly, of the executive board of District Assembly 75, said to-night that within the next two or three days Eugene V. Debs would be in Brooklyn. Mr. Connolly further states that he was in receipt of a communication from Tom Johnson. the Cleveland millionaire, in which the latter says he would like to secure the charter for the Brooklyn trolley roads at \$30 a year license for each car and that he would pay each man \$3 a day. E. C. Pickert, a conductor on the Flat-bush-avenue line, caused the arrest of three men to-day for assaulting him. Pickert was removed after the assault to the Seney Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. Late to-night he was reported to be in a critical condition. The injured man comes from Cincinnati, and has no friends in Brooklyn. A conductor on a Gates-avenue car was his by a brick that was hurled through a window of the car to-day. A number of new men at Ridge-

their week having expired. Incidents of the Day. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 31.-The legal bombshell which Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for District Assembly 75, threatened to explode to-day, turned out to be an appeal to the United States courts regarding the use of United States mail signs by the Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company on cars which, it is alleged, never carried the mails. Two motormen, George W. Layton and James Dwyer, formerly in the employ of the Atlantic-avenue line, presented affidavits before United States District Attorney Bennett to-day charging the company with violating Section 3979 of the United States laws, which makes it a crime to "paint, print, or in any manner place or attach upon any steamboat or any vessel or any stage coach or other vehicle not actually used in carry the mail, the words, 'United States Mails,' or any words, letters or characters of like import." District Attorney Bennett consulted with United States Commissioner Morle and decided to entertain the com-

Master Workman Connelly, of District assembly 75, K. of L., admitted to-day that Assembly 75, K. of L., admitted to-day that he had been in consultation last night with representatives of the American Railway Union. One of those present who, it is understood, came direct from Eugene V. Debs, was J. M. Richter. Mr. Connelly refused to say what matters had been discussed but he said assurances had been given that the Union would stand by the Brooklyn etailways. President Norton, of the Atlantic-avenue company, appeared before Judge Walsh in the Adams-street Police Court to-day to answer to the charge made against him of breaking the law in making his men work more than ten hours a day. His attorney asked for an adjournment until Sat-urday morning at 10 o'clock, which was There was a lively row this afternoon or

Fulton avenue at Rockaway avenue. A crowd of about a dozen strikers approached a car of the Brooklyn City Railway Company that had been sent out without any police escort, and pelted it with stones. They drove the motorman away and gave the conductor, named Shaw, an ex-striker, a covers beating. Two policemen seeing the severe beating. Two policemen seeing the disturbance hurried up but their appearance scattered the mob who took shelter in the nearest saloons. When the next car came along the two were hitched together and both cars with one motorman proceeded to the ferry.

Bicyclist Charles Murphy has begun suit against the Brooklyn Heights and the Brooklyn City and Newton railroads, which are made co-defendants for damages set at \$100,000 which the champion asks for injuries inflicted. He was a passenger in a Fulton-avenue car of the first named road but New York. Fulton-avenue car of the first named road last New Years' day when it was in collision with a car on the Franklin avenue line of the last named road. Murphy claims that his hip and thigh muscles were so badly injured as to prevent his fulfilling his contract with Willis Troy, ex-champion Zimmerman's manager, to make a tour through Europe this season. He was under contract at a salary of \$20,000 for his tour, he declares. The papers in the case will be filed to-morrow.

Glass Works Shut Down. ALTON, Ill., Jan. 31.-The Illinois Glass Company has shut down a continuous tank furnace, throwing out of employment 325 hands. This is owing to the action of the child labor law. Coming in the winter season, much suffering and destitution is sure

More K. of L. Seceders. PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—District Assembly No. 3, K. of L., of this city has elected on Tuesday on receiving news that Colonel | delegates to the meeting in Columbus, Feb.

1i, at which it is proposed to form a "mod-ern" Knights of Labor organization. This is evidence that the local district is ready lutionary movement, and join in the reve will cause no great surprise, as it has been known that the officials of the district were for Powderly and against the Hayes fac-

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Prominent Philadelphians Said to Have Received Stock for Influence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.-The special committee of councils appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Mutual Automatic telephone ordinance last July met this afternoon and examined a number of witnesses, chief among whom was James J. Breen, who made the charges. He testified that Secretary Steckhouse, of the telephone company, had told him that Senator Charles A. Porter and David Martin had received stock valued at \$75,000 each for the passage of the ordinance, and that the aggregate value of the stock given out to get the bill through was \$362,000. This was the most startling bit of testimony adduced at the hearing, and it created a profound sensation. It was also shown that, while other telephone companies were obliged to wait more than a year for similar privileges, the Mutual's ordinance had been legislated through in a month.

Another interesting feature of to-day's hearing was the effort of Mr. Etting, counsel for the Municipal League, and himself a

set for the Municipal League, and hinself a Councilman, to secure the presence of the administrator of a deceased Councilman, in whose name certificates of stock of the company are said to have been found. The administrator, who is a relative of the late Councilman, had said that he would not appear cilman, had said that he would not appear unless subpoenaed, and Mr. Etting asked that this be done. A lively discussion en-sued and the motion was defeated. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Sational Association in Session, with Eighty-Five Delegates Present.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.-The National American Womans' Suffrage Association was called to order in De Grieve's Opera House at 10:30 o'clock this morning by Miss Susan B. Anthony, its president. Rev. Anna. Howard Shaw opened the proceedings with prayer. The roll of delegates was called by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary. A telegram of congratulation was sent to the Hon. Mrs. Holly, of the Colorado Legislature, as the author of the first bill drawn by a woman ever passed by the Legislature of any State. Committees were named and the convention took a

The afternoon session began with prayer by Mrs. Bennett, of Kentucky. The report of the committee on credentials was read, showing an attendance of eighty-live delegates, two being from Indiana, besides hime gates, two being from Indiana, besides hine officers and six chairmen of committees. The question of taxation without representation was the subject of a lively series of short addresses by Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Hatch, of Maine: Mrs. Chapman, of Brooklyn, and Miss Southworth, of Ohio. Miss Anthony addressed the convention briefly in favor of the establishment of woman suffrage papers.

Kansas Farmers in Need. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.-The special relief commission appointed by Governor Mor-rill to have charge of the collection and distribution of food and other supplies for distribution of food and other supplies for the relief of the suffering people in the western countles has received applications for aid from sixteen counties. A canvass of Rawlins county, on the Nebraska line, shows that 90 per cent. of the people are without seed to plant and 75 per cent. are destitute of the necessities of life. One man writes that some men and women are almost destitute of clothing, and children are barefooted. Another says men are clad in gunny sacks fashioned into garments. In a number of townships many families are absolutely without fire except such as they can make of hay and other light they can make of hay and other light

New York Press Changes Hands. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—James Phillips, jr., James R. Doudge and all who have been interested with them in the stock of the New York Press Company, limited, have sold and transferred their several interests to Henry L. Einstein. A meeting of the stockholders was held to-day, every share being represented, and Mr. Einstein was chosen president and treasurer of the comchosen president and treasurer of the com-pany, Lemuel E. Quigg vice president, and William Leary secretary. Mr. Quigg was employed by the company to be editor of the New York Press. The newspaper and its plant were delivered to the new man-agement this afternoon

New York Hotel Closed. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.-The Metropolitan Hotel, which has been in existence since 1853, closed its doors permanently at 7 o'clock to-night and the sixty-eight guests of the house, some of whom have been there for years, have moved into other hotels. The hotel property was owned by the Stewart estate and was sold in December to H. C. Havemeyer for \$1,600,000. It is the intention of the present owners to erect a twelve-story office building on the site. Niblo's Theater, which is also a part of the property, will not be closed until

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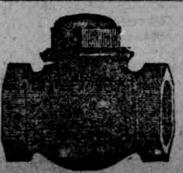
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